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of modern life," and in this battle he counted himself successful. "So far the armour-plate of *Wealth against Commonwealth* remained shot-proof," he wrote the publishers in 1898. He was again surprised at the apathy with which the American public and the rest of the world received his disclosures. "The terrible thing about the business," he wrote Samuel Bowles, "is that the American people stand convicted of a willingness to allow to go unpunished and unprevented an habitual course of procedure which their own law declares criminal and which their own courts have specifically condemned."

Mr. Lloyd's disappointment over the failure of his book to secure immediate results had a profound effect upon his character and the work of his later years. From this time on he became more and more interested in coöperative enterprises and the formation of a People's party for the avowed purpose of establishing the rule of the people and thus preventing the further progress of monopoly and special privilege by substituting government ownership and the coöperative movement.

Henry Demarest Lloyd was a pioneer and like most pioneers he was enthusiastic, impetuous, and impatient of delay. He believed in the universal brotherhood of man and he tried to establish universal democracy by the pen without waiting for the growth of a feeling of brotherhood upon which alone a permanent democracy can be based. He had a profound faith that in some way the United States was to lead the way in the emancipation of the world. The Saviour of man's moral life had come from the East. The saviour for the economic life of man was to come from the West. "When the West gets its full strength of bone and mind, and knows and trusts itself and becomes conscious, the revelation will come."

The work is written in a sympathetic spirit, and with much literary charm and taste. The extracts from Mr. Lloyd's correspondence are numerous and apt, and the two volumes are representative of the best in the bookmaker's art.

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A Select Bibliography for the Study, Sources and Literature of English Mediaeval Economic History. Compiled by a seminar of the London School of Economics under the supervision of HUBERT HALL. (London: P. S. King and Son. 1914. Pp. xiii, 350. 5s.)

As the title-page indicates, and as the preface explains in detail, this book was compiled by members of a seminar, working under the difficulties inseparable from composite authorship, and further handicapped by changes in the group of members and by lack of time. The need of such a work has been felt by all who have had occasion to work in medieval economic history, and even though the work compiled under Mr. Hall's supervision fails to meet in all respects the demands of modern critical scholarship, it will be of service, and in many of its features deserves unstinted praise.

The total number of entries comprised in the bibliography is 3,199, but as titles are sometimes repeated under different heads allowance must be made for duplication and the net total may be estimated at slightly over 3,000. It is somewhat less, therefore, than the number (3,234) in Gross's *Sources and Literature of English History*, and about three times the number in Miss Moore's *Bibliography of Manorial History*. It should be noted, however, that the contents of the new book are broader than its title promises, for they cover not only England and the other countries in the United Kingdom, but contain also a selection of titles on the sources and literature of the economic history of the continental countries. The value of the book appears to lie in the convenience that it offers to the English students of medieval economic history in general, rather than in its contribution of new material for the study of English economic history in particular.

The preface informs the reader that "the niceties of bibliographical descriptions have been dispensed with," and in fact entries are compressed into half the space which they occupy in Gross. The reader misses not merely the notes of appreciation and criticism which make the work of Gross so valuable, but also much information of importance which could be given at very slight additional cost. He finds the same form of title used for a set of folio volumes and for a duodecimo pamphlet; he is left in the dark regarding the edition cited, or finds a certain edition (*e.g.*, *Britton's Laws*, ed. Kelham, 1762) without reference to one that is later and better; he finds a title and tries sometimes in vain to find the book or article to which it is attached. The reviewer spent ten or fifteen minutes seeking to trace "618. Arrows and arrowmakers. Washington, 1891." The ordinary trade lists and government catalogues (including the printed card catalogue of the Library of Congress) did not enable him to satisfy his

curiosity as to whether a Smithsonian contribution on the Red Indian had not crept into a list of books on medieval arms and armor.

The book is divided into three main parts. Part I, covering 80 pages, contains general bibliographies, inventories of records, and general references on history and auxiliary subjects; part II (pp. 81-180) is devoted to the sources (pp. 145-180, continental); part III (pp. 181-272) contains modern works; brief appendixes and a good index (pp. 284-350) close the work.

Of the three main parts, the first two are distinctly the best. Introductory statements, presumably from the pen of Mr. Hall, and covering topics on many of which he is a recognized authority, give excellent surveys of the classes of material, and of the uses to which it may be put. The lists of titles seem to be representative and useful. Noteworthy omissions which occurred to the reviewer were only two in number: Henri Stein, *Bibliographie général des cartulaires français*, Paris, 1907, and *Vierteljahrsschrift für Social- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte*, Leipzig, 1903 ff.

The third part is open to criticism on several grounds. In the first place, it omits many of the best books and articles on English medieval economic history. On the English Staple, for example, there is but one reference, to Williams' Staple Inn. Reference to Gross's *Bibliography* would have reminded Mr. Hall that he himself wrote an article on the subject in 1883, and if he preferred not to include this article (and another by Brodhurst, *Law Quarterly Review*, 1901), he might at least have given a reference under this head to the Cely Papers, on which his article was based, and should certainly have listed Adaline L. Jenckes, *Origin, Organization and Location of the Staple* (Philadelphia, 1908). Likewise, under the head of Merchant Adventurers, there is but a single reference, to Lingelbach's study on *Internal Organization*, while no mention is made of his source collection of 1902, to Te Lintum, or to periodical articles. Steffens, *Lohnarbeiter* (Stuttgart, 1901 ff.), is not listed, although it appears, in the original Swedish, in Gross. The reviewer fails to find articles of substantial importance, of which some appeared in periodicals which could scarcely escape the attention of the compilers: Whitwell, "Italian Bankers and the Crown," in *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society*, 1903; Kriehn, "Revolt of 1381," in *American Historical Review*, 1902; Law, "King's Merchants," in the *Economic Review*, 1902-03; Schaube, "Wollausfuhr Eng-

lands," in *Vierteljahrschrift*, 1908; Roncière, "Blocus Continental," *Revue des Questions Historiques*, 1896, and so forth.

The treatment of the continental material is still less satisfactory. The preface admits that "the selection made here is not exhaustive, and is even arbitrary," and, in fact, the work of the compilers in this part of the field is so inadequate that it demands all the charity of judgment for which the circumstances of preparation plead. Many good books are entered, but they are mixed with much second-rate material, or with books lying mainly or wholly outside the period (*e.g.*, Knapp and Grünberg on *Bauernbefreiung*); they are badly classified, and they omit many representative works. One looks in vain for important contributions, in one part or another of the field, by Flach, Luchaire, Heck, Wopfner, Falke, Schönberg, Bücher, etc. In recent years nothing has been published on medieval economic history which better deserves serious consideration than the articles contributed to periodicals by Schmoller and by Below, yet to these articles, numbering perhaps a score, not a single reference appears.

The proof-reading of foreign titles has been carelessly done, and errors are common. For example Köttschke appears twice, once as Köttsckhe and once as Köttsckhte; and Kowalewsky, the German spelling of the name of the author of *Die ökonomische Entwicklung*, is misspelled every time of the three that it appears.

CLIVE DAY.

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The History of the Grain Trade in France, 1400-1710. By ABBOTT PAYSON USHER. Harvard Economic Studies, IX. (Cambridge: Harvard University Press. 1913. Pp. xv, 405. \$2.00.)

A serious student of the history of commerce must agree with the author of this book, that a disproportionate amount of study has been devoted to the history of foreign trade, and that too little has been given to the study of domestic trade, particularly to the development of the trading organization. For work of this latter kind, which seeks to analyze the institutions of commerce, and to trace the steps by which middlemen, markets, and public policies have been transformed with the development of society, the history of the grain trade in France furnishes an excellent field. In some aspects the topic has already been treated by